REGISTRED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8 811—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 431

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counts as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second do. ..... " "
Third and succeeding ..... " "

In the Native Language to be inserted for a considerable time, special terms may be made.

For Advertisements which may be

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander BALDWIN, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line, or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

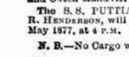
interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 810 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABASS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSHEER, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAMOREAH.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

N.B. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander J. GRAY will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

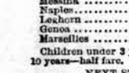
The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 810 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	....	22		9	
Port Said	28	....	24		9	
Messina	50	....	34		14	
Naples	50	....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		14	
Genoa	50	....	34		14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 3rd June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,684 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,190 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

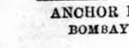
N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st Apr 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of remaining a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 22nd MAY.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND, 1,696 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... " 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Bunder.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2591	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1825	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

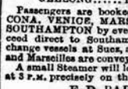
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,889 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



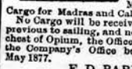
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2663	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 24th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1462	250	Capt E. G. Sload, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL ABOUT 22nd MAY.



THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE, Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 400

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 12th MAY.

THE fine S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 Tons Register, Chas. A. Symonds, Commander, has excellent accommodation.

PASSAGE MONEY.

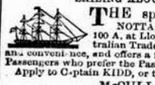
First Class ..... Rs. 450
Second Class ..... " 300

Apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15TH MAY 1877.



THE splendid iron Ship DUN. NOTTAR CASTLE, 1,772 Tons, classed 100 A, at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every, comfort and convenience, and offers a favorable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BARBARY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, fineclass piano by "John Broadwood and Sons" a light English built buggy and handsome bay horse, &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome, richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a light cane shaped open carriage, a serviceable chesnut horse, &c., at No. 2, P. and O. Company's Building, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Thomas Callis, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, mahogany miniature slate billiard table, &c., at Breach Candy, oppos te the Hindoo Temple.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. Rogers.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glass wares, a full toned grand piano, a handsome English built open carriage, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of harness, plants, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind Government House.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of DAVID Hoss, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES. FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING ..... per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	15 0
BODENHEIMER ..... "	Quarts	"	16 0
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	9 0
GEISENHEIMER ..... "	Quarts	"	18 0
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	10 0
NIERSTEINER ..... "	Quarts	"	20 0
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	11 0
RUDESHEIMER ..... "	Quarts	"	22 0
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	12 0
MARCOBRUNNER ..... "	Quarts	"	26 0
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... "	Quarts	"	28 0
Do. ..... "	Pints	"	15 0
HOCHHEIMER ..... "	Pints	"	17 0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX,

A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	11 0
" Pints	"	6 8

PAUILLAC,

SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	13 0
" Pints	"	7 8

MARGAUX,

DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	18 0
" Pints	"	10 0

ST. JULIEN,

A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	18 0
" Pints	"	12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with even higher priced Brands of other Houses.

SHERRIES.

BURGUNDY,

PORT.

&c., &c. &c.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS,

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she will give by the kind permission of J. H. GRANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner,

A GRAND AL-FRESCO CONCERT

AT THE ABOVE GARDENS ON

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12,

When she will be kindly assisted by Gentlemen Amateurs. The Entertainment will consist of a

GRAND CONCERT,

And for the first time in Bombay,

A SPELLING BEE.

The entertainment A-LA-CHRISTY MINSTRELS BY THE

INDIAN LILIES.

(GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.)

A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE: the whole to conclude with a

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

THE GARDENS WILL BE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED WITH THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS.

The Promenade will commence at 8 o'clock; the Concert at 9, and the whole entertainment to conclude at eleven precisely.

Reserved Seats, including Admission	Rs.	3
Unreserved do. do.	"	2
Admission	"	1

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co's.

THACKER & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Poetical Works of Behadr-din Zoheir, of Egypt, with Metrical English Translation, Notes, and Introduction. By Professor E. H. Palmer, M. A. Vols. 1 and 2. Text and Translation, quarto, cloth.	21	0
History of Nepal, Translated from the Parbatiya; by Daniel Wright, M.A., M.D., with an Introductory Sketch of the Country and people of Nepal, Illustrated, 1877	14	8
Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, address to R. H. Horne, Edited by S. R. Townshend Mayer, 2 vols	11	8
Commentaries on the Liberty of the Subject and the laws of England, relating to the Security of the Person; by James Paterson, M.A. 2 vols	22	0
Far from the Madding Crowd; by Thomas Hardy. Illustrated	5	4
Life of Thomas Edward, the Scotch Naturalist; by Samuel Smiles. Illustrated. Third edition	7	8
History of the Ottoman Turks; from the beginning of their Empire to the present Time; by Sir Edward S. Creasy, New and Revised Edition	4	4
Once a Week. Volume 5	4	8
Life of Frederick the Great; by Francis Hugler	5	8
The Chateau de Vesinet; A Memory of France	7	8
Headaches, their Nature, Causes, and Treatment; by Dr. W. H. Day	4	8
The Ancient Life History of the Earth; by H. Alleyne Nicholson	7	8
The Mythology of Greece and Rome. Edited by G. H. Bianchi B. A., Illustrated	2	8
Lindsay and Lessy on Heat. New Edition, Illustrated	4	4
Prize Essay on the Reciprocal Influence of European and Muhammadan Civilization; by Ed. Rehatsek.	1	8
British's English History for Public Schools. Period III. Constitutional Monarchy, 1689-1857	5	4
Chaucer's Map of Lawe. Edited by W.W. Skeat, M.A.	3	4
Earls' Anglo Saxon for Beginners	1	12
Macaulay's Lord Clive. Edited and Annotated by H. C. Bowen, M.A.	1	12
Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanors, Fifth Edition; by S. Prentice, 3 vols., 1877	84	0
The Church of Thibet, and the Historical Analogies of Buddhism and Christianity, a Lecture; by W. Woodville Rockhill, M.A.	1	0
Joan, a Tale; by Rodha Broughton, 3 vols	22	0
Bridges, an elementary Treatise on their Construction and History; by Fleming Jenkin	3	12
Fownes' Manual of Chemistry, vol. 1, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, 12th Edition	10	8
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence; by Joseph Story, LL.D. Twelfth Edition, carefully revised, with Notes and new Cases added; by J. W. Perry, 2 vols., 1877	52	
The Royal Masonic Cyclopædia; History, Rites, Symbolism, and Biography. Edited by K. R. H. Mackenzie, covering upwards of three thousand subjects, half bound morocco, 1877	14	8
Switzerland from the Alps to Mt. Etna; translated by Frances E. Trollope, and edited by T. Adolphus Trollope. Illustrated with 100 full-page and 300 smaller engravings, quarto	45	0
Digest of the Law of Partnership; by F. Pollock, Barrister-at-Law	2	12
All the Year Round, Vol. XVII, just out	4	0
Our Own, in Quarts	5	0
" Pints	3	0
Guinness's Stout, in Quarts ...5-8 to	5	12
" Pints ...3-8 to	3	12

SHERRY WINE.

Pale or Golden	16	0
" Fine	20	0
" Very Fine	22	0
Amontillado	24	0
Vin De Paste	24	0

CLARET.

Breakfast	10	0
Do. in pints	6	0
Dinner	14	0
After Dinner	18	0
Do.	7	0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	18	0
Chateau Lafitte	32	0

Digest of the Law of Partnership; by F. Pollock, Barrister-at-Law	2	12
Our Own, in Quarts	4	0
" Pints	3	0
Guinness's Stout, in Quarts ...5-8 to	5	12
" Pints ...3-8 to	3	12

SHERRY WINE.

Pale or Golden	16	0
" Fine	20	0
" Very Fine	22	0
Amontillado	24	0
Vin De Paste	24	0

CLARET.

Breakfast	10	0
Do. in pints	6	0
Dinner	14	0
After Dinner	18	0
Do.	7	0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	18	0
Chateau Lafitte	32	0

CHAMPAGNE AND HOCK.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
F. Giesler & Co., Quarts	48	0
" Pints	25	0
De St. Marceaux, Quarts	48	0
" Pints	25	0
Jules Mumm & Co., Quarts	40	0
Do. Pints	20	0
Brut Dry, in Quarts	30	0
" Pints	16	0
Hock "Still" very fine...18, 22 and 24		
" in Pints...Rs. 12 and 14	0	

BRANDY.

Exshaw	36	0
Hennessy and Co	Rs. 26½, 30 and 33	0
Planat and Co	30	0
J. Denis Mounie and Co	26	0
Jules Robin and Co	22	0
J. and F. Martel	27	0
Penet Castillion & Co	22	0
C. Dennehy	Re. 21, 23 and 25	0
Lower qualities from	15	0
Cherry Brandy	Rs. 12 and 15	0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Whiskey, Kenahan's, L.L.	22	0
Whiskey, by Crabbie	18	0
Jamaica Rum	20	0
Old Tom, by Boord	16	0
Do. Booth & Sons	17	0
Do. Vaughan Jones	17	0
Do. C. Gordon and Co	17	0
Gin Square bottles	23	0
Orange Bitters	20	0
Spirit of Wine	15	0
Brandy Bitters	12	0
Vermuth	12	0
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie & Gordon	15	0
Curacao, Quarts	Rs. 30 and 36	0
Do. Pints	16 29 and 24	0
Noyeau, Vanille, Anisette and R se	Rs. 18 and 24	0

PORT WINE.

One Grape	16	0
Old Draught	18	0
Old Bottled Invalid's Wine	24	0

OILMAN'S STORES by Crosse and Blackwell and others.

Also CUTLER, PALMER'S AND C. BOUNVIALE'S WINES at their Prices.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	8	0
" Exshaw's No. 1	"	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts "	9	8	0
" "	pints "	6	8	0
" Medoc	quarts "	11	0	0
" "	pints "	7	0	0
" St. Estephe	quarts "	13	0	0
" "	pints "	8	0	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	"	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350

Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Hunting. Do.	2nd Quality	Do.	" 290

Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250

Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250

Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	" 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ..... Rs. 150, 145 and 140

Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs.	125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to "	75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	"	50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and	50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German [Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs.	1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	" 800 to "	2,600
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	" 400 to "	1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	" 550 to "	800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Budoir Grand PIANOFORTE by Collard and Collard, in first rate order, and very little used. Patent Repeater, nice Touch, and sweet Tone.

For immediate sale good bargain. Apply to the MANAGER of the *Bombay Gazette*.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S GUNS AND RIFLES ON HAND.

D. B. Express Rifles, 500 Guage.
Single Express Rifles, 400 Bore.
D. B. C. F. Smooth-bore Shot Guns with Apparatus and Ammunition complete.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

A CARD.

G. GIANOLI,
PORTRAIT ARTIST,
Address Care of SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly of first-rate quality,
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce.

Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES:
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens and Dram Flasks:
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks
STATIONERY:
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pommades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS

of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Marathan Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER & COMPANY.

DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE AND COMPANY,
39, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

All quotations subject to the fluctuations of the Market.

PALE ALE AND STOUT.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Bass' Beer, in Quarts, by Stone...5-8 to	5	12
" Fin's ...3-8 to	3	12
Our Own, in Quarts	5	0
" Pints	3	0
Guinness's Stout, in Quarts ...5-8 to	5	12
" Pints ...3-8 to	3	12

SHERRY WINE.

Pale or Golden	16	0
" Fine	20	0
" Very Fine	22	0
Amontillado	24	0
Vin De Paste	24	0

CLARET.

Breakfast	10	0
Do. in pints	6	0
Dinner	14	0
After Dinner	18	0
Do.	7	0
Chateau la Rose, in Quarts	18	0
Chateau Lafitte	32	0

CHAMPAGNE AND HOCK.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
F. Giesler & Co., Quarts	48	0
" Pints	25	0
De St. Marceaux, Quarts	48	0
" Pints	25	0
Jules Mumm & Co., Quarts	40	0
Do. Pints	20	0
Brut Dry, in Quarts	30	0
" Pints	16	0
Hock "Still" very fine...18, 22 and 24		
" in Pints...Rs. 12 and 14	0	

BRANDY.

Exsha

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 5th MAY 1877.

THE political telegrams daily assume a less hopeful tone. The expressions of neutrality from the different Powers are all accompanied with carefully worded phrases as to their intention of guarding their respective interests, and when we come to consider how conflicting these various interests are, the critical nature of the position cannot well be overestimated. England, we now learn, is making preparations which can only be dictated by strong apprehensions of being involved in the war and the gravity of the situation is shown by the fall which has taken place in the funds. Consols yesterday declined from 94 to 93¾ and to-day to 93⅜, while French Rentes which had recovered yesterday from 103½ to 103¾ are down to-day to 102¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed yesterday with supplies freely offered, sales 10,000 bales, prices on the spot unchanged, but private messages reported a decline of 1-16-d. per lb. on arrivals. To-day's market shows no change of any kind, the day's sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, and yesterday's New York advices are also unaltered, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 11¼. August shipmemt at 11 7-16 cents. per lb. The firmness of the early part of the week as we pointed out at the time, had evidently very little of durable character about it as irrespective of the critical state of politics in Europe. The statistical position of the staple is not such as would warrant hopes of any immediate improvement. A glance at the figures given below will show that while the visible supply for all Europe is greater by 67,000 bales than at the same time last year, prices of Surats are ½d. higher than they then were, and ¼d. per lb. above the lowest point touched in the autumn. Should shipments from this side fall off, between this and the end of June, to the extent some people anticipate, and trade in Manchester improve, there may be room for a recovery later on, but in the meantime supplies are too large to warrant a material advance in prices just yet.

The American crop figures to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	17,000	25,000	23,000
„ Exports to U. K.	21,000	40,000	38,000
„ „ to Continent.	27,000	26,000	13,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,825,000	3,942,000	3,327,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,760,000	1,729,000	1,533,300
„ „ to Continent „	8,90,000	1,117,000	732,000
„ Stock at the ports	550,000	499,000	474,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant compares with the two preceding years as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,870,000	2,803,800	2,803,600
„ „ „ Surats ...	480,000	521,070	977,290

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,124,600	1,025,280	951,130
Do. London	45,000	62,560	111,460
American Afloat	150,000	146,000	148,000
E. Indian „	161,000	166,000	282,000
	1,480,000	1,399,840	1,492,590
Price of Mid. Orleans	6¼d.	6¾d.	8 1-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4 7-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1 15-16d.	2 13-16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet at Tuesday's prices. The shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of April shows full average supplies of all descriptions both for Bombay and Calcutta.

In the London General Produce Market yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged. Bombay Linseed was unaltered but an advance of 1s. was quoted in Calcutta Linseed and 6d. in Calcutta Rapeseed while Ferozepore Rapeseed had declined 6d. per quarter.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened very quietly and only a very small business has been done, the amount of private paper offering being limited in the extreme, but towards the close the Banks became less anxious buyers and the market closes firm at the following rates, both for ready and forward delivery :—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 8⅜ to 1s 16⅜ per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 9¼d. to 3-16 „
Credits 3 „ „ 1s. 9¼d. „
Documents 3 „ „ 1s. 9 3-16d. „

On Calcutta we still quote demand bills at 5/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter again with more sellers than yesterday and values are ¼ to ½ per cent lower all round, say :—Fours and Fours and-a-half Rs. 97½ ; Fives and a half Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but fairly steady. Banks and Land Companies' shares are unrelated throughout. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Berar and Rs. 5 in Mofussils while Bellary are Rs. 10 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very firmly held. We notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Alexandra and Coorla, Rs. 40 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Khandeish Spinning and Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass. A decline of Rs. 5 has taken place in Colaba, and Dhurumsey, and Rs. 10 in Fleming, Hindustan and Neriad. Treacher and Company Ld. are Rs. 10 higher.

COTTON to-day has shown great quietness and the purchases for export have been insignificant. With the exception of the higher grades of Dholleras which are scarce and wanted, sellers to have been willing to accept a reduction of Re. 1 Rs. 2 per candy, but as even at this we are considerably above the level of some currencies, buyers have had no inducement to do business. The receipts yesterday were 6,040 bales. We quote :—

Good Omras,	Ready..... Rs. 177	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do.	„ 173	„ „
G. F. do.	„ 170	„ „
Good Dholleras	„ 182	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„ 179	„ „
G. F. do.	„ 178	„ „

FREIGHTS are still dull with a downward tendency. On the Liverpool berth the supply of steamer tonnage is in excess of requirements and the market is very weak at £2 per ton. By sail the quotation is £2-1-3 ready and £2-2-6 forward shipment. For Trieste and Venice relets by steamer are offering at £2-5-0 payable here.

PIECE GOODS show no change. The demand is most limited both from first hands and the Bazaar, and business is only practicable at a reduction from current rates. Local made goods are equally dull, and there seems little hope of any improvement until after the setting in of the rains when better accounts from up-country may induce buyers to operate more freely.

COALS are quiet and unchanged. There are sellers to arrive via Cape of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 10 and Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	80,000	500	all	6 do.	605
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685 xd
ational Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	249

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20¾p.s.	1,840
Bombay Gas Company	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	89
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	255
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	75
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	7½ p. s.	525
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	p. ct	487
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6 p.	83

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,900	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,10	150 do	885	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co	750	2,000	2,750	320 p.s.	410	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	710	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	435	
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	42 do	220	
Boach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	85	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	7½ do	675	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,380	all	1179 do	500	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	225	
ast India Press Co	352	1,000	all	100 do	825	
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	2,250	50 do	1,210	xd.
French Press Co	200	500	all	35 do	325	
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	325	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450	
Samoon's Press Co	600	800	all	50 do	410	
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	450	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 125	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625	

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st May compared with that for 24th April :—

LIABILITIES.	24th April. Rs. A. P.	1st May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,70,939 2 5	16,70,919 2 5
Treasury Balance	2,46,82,549 0 6	2,25,66,049 15 9
Other Deposits	1,64,45,780 2 2	1,64,89,486 14 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,79,068 3 6	2,92,344 0 1
Sundries	10,32,684 13 2	10,58,655 5 8
Rs.	6,40,37,911 5 9	6,20,87,455 6 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	93,53,874 6 3	95,65,711 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	53,63,222 12 5	55,11,691 12 3
Credits on ditto	57,31,584 10 8	57,03,441 9 8
Bills Discounted	2,19,89,266 6 2	2,14,72,888 9 1
Balances with other Banks	9,75,229 4 3	8,48,699 9 8
Bullion	5,93,124 1 11	10 40,081 10 7
Dead Stock	10,23,547 14 6	10,22,415 5 7
Stamps	9,923 3 11	10,393 11 0
Sundries	1,81,382 7 10	1,88,686 2 4
Cash at Head Office	4,52,11,255 3 11	71,46, 63 8 10
Do. at Branches	1,88,26,656 1 10	95,15,393 15 0
Rs.	6,40,37,911 5 9	6,20,87,455 6 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP KHERSONESE, 1,710 tons, Captain J. Chapman, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP TYTHONUS, 1,152 tons, Captain J. T. Cutting, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 7,979 bales cotton, 122 bales wool, and sundries.

THE S. S. OCHUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coast and Catch, with a general cargo and two hundred and sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE SHIP CITY OF DUNEDIN, 1,084 tons, Captain G. Killgour, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 3,736 bales cotton, 4,650 cwts. linseed, 1,876 cwts. pepper, and 329 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,823 tons, Captain J. K. Hadfield, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 10,045 bales cotton, 8,836½ cwts. linseed, 2,250 cwts. rapeseed, 690 cwts. coffee, and 1,275 cwts. horns.

THE S. S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (March 31st), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,300 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

THE S. S. MANGROVE, 1,375 tons, Captain G. Pearse, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta, with fourteen deck passengers and the following cargo :—30,469 bags rice, 648 bags gunnies, 6 packages tea, 671 packages sugar, 2 cases tobacco, 11 bags long pepper, 4 cases vermillion, 31 bags pepper roots, and 2 cases nutmegs. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE BARQUE AUTOFAGESTA, 679 tons, Captain Halliday, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from London (December 13th), with the following cargo :—17,071 bars iron, 1,166 bundles steel, 35 cases champagne, 30 casks tar and pitch, 70 kegs nails, 50 casks cement, 670 cases windowglass, 4 cases piecegoods, 6 cases glass, 25 packages buckets, and 297 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed on the 5th instant for Aden and Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Zanzibar via Aden.—Mr. Manjeebhoy Dawood and three friends. For Lisbon via Aden.—Lieut and Mrs. F. de Fonseca, Captain and Mrs. Conceeco and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Rose. For different ports.—Twenty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 865 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Calcutta via Tuticorin, with a general cargo. She sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Carwar.—Mr. F. L. Charles and four servants, Hon. D. Graham and servant. For Colombo.—Captain M. Fawkes, and servant, Lieut R. Fawke, and Mr. W. O. Ewing. For Beypore.—Master Ward and servant. For Ratnagherry Mr. F. L. Oshea, and Mr. K. Bulsi. For different ports.—Four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Arago (s)	Jones	Liverpool, May 13.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker	Maldives, May 2.
	Mangrove (s)	Pearce	Calcutta, April 23.
5	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Apr 21.
	Aurungzebe	Halliday	London, Dec 13.
6	Ironsides (s)	Armstrong	Cardiff, Mar 27.
	Sarah Scott	Estall	Sunderland, Nov. 17.
	Sullamuity	Nacoda	Calicut, Apr 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Lochloo	Senior	Bramerhaven.
	Barg ny	Wood	Koongerfoider.
	Centennial	Bares	Havre.
	Deshmere (s)	Crowden	Zanzibar.
6	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship City of Dundin, Killgour, to Havre.
Steamer Khersonese, Chapman, to Liverpool.
Steamer Tythonus, Cutting, to Liverpool.
Steamer Clydesdale, Hatfield, to Havre.

The Steamer Virginia Schilizi, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
1	Maud (s)	Smith	Madras, Apr 28.
	Lochee	Hean	Adelaide, Mar 11.
	Balkamah	Steiford	London, Jan 6.
	Picton Castle	Hale	Colombo, Mar 23.
	Fathe Salem	Machon	Cannanore, Mar 25.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
1	Mahratti (s)	.....	.....
	Penang (s)	.....	.....

The following passengers left by s s Dorunda, which sailed on 2nd May :—For London—Miss Roche, Mrs Black and daughter, Mrs Sullivan and daughter, Mrs Daly, and two children, Mrs Vasquez, Mr McCluskey and three children, Mrs and Miss Mathews and infant, Mrs Crosier and four children, Mr and Mrs Bruce and five children, Masters C and A Twenlaw, H Pritchard, Mr Wright, Er Jalee, Mr and Mrs Jas Peter and infant, Mr and Mrs Comrie, and five children, Mrs Jones, Messrs G Easton, R Reynolds, W L Bolton, J A Fritsch, A A Anderson, J M S aw, T Montgomerie, J Mathes, H Pigg, C W Masters, Lieut, G F Gavin, and Dr J J Monteath,—For Madras—Mrs Atkinson, and two children. For Colombo—Mr A J Hope.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
3	D. of Lancaster (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
2	Tenedos (s)	.....	London.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s El Dorado—From Madras to London—Revd and Mrs J Macmillan and five children Revd and Mrs Lang, and one infant, Dr and Mrs Bruckman, and one infant, Mr A Pope, Mrs and Hooper, two children, Revd Nicholson, Mr Hotday, Mr Wright, Dr and Mrs Elder, and child, Capt and Mrs R H Brown and two children, Mr and Mrs Lamford, R Morrison, Mr Duncan and two children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pembroke s—101 kegs iron nails and 123 bars iron, Hassumally Lalmeya.
European s—13 cases coloured paper, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 tubs Steel, Knoop and Co; 17 boxes tinned plates, Faraly Moosabhoy; 22 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—17 cases whiskey, Manockjee Bhickjee; 50 cases copper Sheets, R L Southern and Co; 6 casks paint of sorts, Abdool Hoosein Hajee Ismail and Co; 28 casks beer, W Watson and Co; 7 bales printing paper, 2 cases printed books, 3 cases foolscap, paper and 1 case copper foil, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Pembroke s—7 cases stout, Adurjee Dorabjee.
Sestos s—12 packages medicine and 1 case spirits of wine, Muncherjee Merwanjee.
Trentham Hall s—192 bundles and 155 bars iron, Tyebally Abdoolally.
European s—15 kegs iron nails, Rujubally Jewabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—75 cases brandy, C Bouneviale and Co; 76 cases brandy, Purvis Agency.
Batavia s—10, cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—2 hogsheads portwine, Cowasjee Manockjee and sons.
Argyleshire s—40 casks sulphuric acid, Ewart, Latham and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunnater Castle—1 0 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 10 ba es hides and skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Prince Frederick—90 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee; 66 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Sazon.
Rajpootana—1 0 bales cotton, Gordhundas Runchordas; 42 bales cotton, Wargjee Vallon; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co
Victoria Cross—100 bales cotton, Gordhundas Runchordas; 14 bales cotton, Ramcuran Ramputtap; 382 cwts myrabollams, Dyall Dharee.
Astronomer—7; bales cotton, Cooverjee Lillachur.
European s—27 bales wool, Dowjee Sewjee; 117 cwts wheat, Joseph Joseph Sears; 55 bales wool, Radhakissen Tapbas.
Pembroke s—45 ba es wool, Lillachur Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Dowjee Govindjee; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, H Cisson Co; 75 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 140 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee.

FOR LONDON.

Cartvale—30,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 160 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Assam s—1 case shawls, Monsed Sadhoke Nemsjee; 14 bales carpets, Choonilall Manmohandass; 11 bales hides, P Eduljee; 16 bales skins and 12 bales hides, P M Syed Surajoodin and Co; 4 ba es skins and 2 bales, hides, G W C Ally Ackber; 11 bales skins and 14 bales hides, G W T N Meera and Co.
County of Sutherland s—1,500 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.
Severn s—6 bales hides, 4 bales skins and 30 cwts horns, Fuckeer Momed Munjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Denny—160 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 100 bales cotton, H Cisson and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Ettore s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 280 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

General Domville,—200 b les cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Carre Clark—600 cwts gingellyseed, Vinay and Co.
Rosen's Castle s—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 30 bales cotton, A Biscbeck and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calcutta s—200 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 100 bales cotton, Young and Co; 100 bales co ton, Sojunram Ramchunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBRVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 4th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·828
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 8
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2 2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·0
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	78·1
General Direction of wind	WNW, W, WNW, NW, ENE, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	185

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Dy Qr Mr Genl, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 3.

Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl R A, on duty, from Poona.

MAY 4.

Fraser, Major, Bombay Asst Qr Mr, on leave, from Mhow.
Hughes, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 5.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay D Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Fanyl, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Cooke, Capt, Bengal 34th Regt, from leave, to Allahabad.

MAY 4.

Cunningham, Major, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 5.

Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay D Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Ironside, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 6.

Hughes, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 5th May,

Appointment.—Sappers and Miners—Lt G H W O'Sullivan, R E, to be doing duty officer.

Lieut R Fenaan 14th N I, Offg Wing Officer to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Greig proceeding on furlough.

Lieut Col T G Coles, S C, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Serjt Maj James Sharrock, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, has been awarded the medal with gratuity of £5 for long services and good conduct.

CrMr Serjt George Linder, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, is permitted to rejoin his Regt (53rd Foot).

Troop Serjt B V Hughes, 7th Hussars, is transferred to the Unattached List, promoted QrMr Serjt, and posted to Mount Aboo Sanitarium.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Satara Station order, dated 27th April, directing Capt W Marshall 4th N I to act as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 25th inst, vice Capt Carter, proceeding on medical certificate.

Regtl Order dated 12th April, directing Maj J H Drummond, 1st Grenadiers N I, Wing Commander to officiate as Commdt. Capt J Affleck, Wing Officer and QrMr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Lt A Wapshare, Wing Officer, to officiate Wing Comdr, the two latter in addition to their own duties, in succession to Lieut Col Williams retired.

Regtl Order, dated 31st Jan 1877, directing Capt C M B owne, 19th N I, to resume charge of his Regt on the restoration of Qr Mr continuing to perform the duties of A jt in addition, vice Capt Fagan.—This cancels so much of G O C No 93, 10th Feby 1877 as relates to the 12th N I.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 2.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr W M Souttar, Registrar High Court, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Bhaugulpore. Mr Souttar will act in the second grade of Mags and Collrs.

Mr J F Bradbury, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Mymensingh.

Mr F W J Rees, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Maldah.

Mr H B Simson, Offg Judge and Sessions Judge of all the districts of the Patna Divn, is confirmed in that appointment.

Maj F Collingridge, Comdt of the Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, is allowed to relinquish charge of same.

The following Offg Asst Supts of Police, are posted to Patna :—Mr W J Oberconmbie as d Mr Rivett-Carnac.

Lieut Col W G Graham, is appointed to act in the first grade of Dist Supts.

The Rev J J B Coles, is appointed to be Chaplain of St James Church, Calcutta.

Sur n J C Fullerton, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Nuddea.

Mr C J K Watson, Asst Engr, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division of the South-Western Circle to the Eastern Sone Division of the Sone Circle.

Lieut R H Brown, RE, is granted privilege leave for three months.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 1.)

The Revd C Smith, Chaplain of Trichinopoly, to be Chaplain of Coonoor.

Mr C Stokes (Bombay Civil Service), Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara, to be temporary Additional Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue (Forains) Dept.

Maj W Chrystie, R E, is permitted to proceed to Europe of furlough for two years.

Capt H H H Hullett, Asst Comr, Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for eight months.

Lieut G R Hadaway, R A, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for four years.

Surgn Maj C Smith, Garrison Surgn, Bangalore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years.

Capt A W Chase, R E, is permitted to proceed to Melbourne (Australia), on leave, for six months.

The following promotions are made in the Warrant grades of the P W Dept :—Lieut and Asst Commissary J Lever to be Dy Commissary ; Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary W Jackson to be Asst Commissary ; Conductor J Joyce to be Depy Asst Commissary, and Conductor Foster R Hamilton to be Conductor.

Maj J D W Sewell, S C, is permitted to retire from the service from the 10th May, on a pension of £292 per annum.

Capt A G W Benson, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year.

Appointments on His Grace's Personal Staff :—Lieut J Gordon 99th Regt to be Aide-de-Camp, during the absence on leave to Europe of Lieut G R Hadaway, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, May 5.)

Mr H G Pearse, Asst Mag and Collr, Benares, leave on medical certificate for seven months.

Dr F J Freyer, Civil Surgn, to the charge of the Jail, Mainpuri.

Mr M L Ferrar, C S, Asst Comr, to officiate as Depy Comsr of Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Capt F Currie.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 28th April 1877.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut H F Grant, 4th Hussars, having rejoined from Staff employ, is re-appointed Interpreter.

Capt C M Studdy, 9th Regiment, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Shuckburgh, proceeded on leave to England.

Brig Genl Alexander, C B, vice Ross, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Rawal Pindi Bgde, and Brig Genl J I Murray, C B, is posted to Mooltan.

Col H G Vander Gucht, S C, is posted to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

Maj F H Connolly, S C, is posted to Peshawar, for general duty.

Capt R P Willis, R A, is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Kamptee, and join 2 Battery 20th Bgde R A, into which he has been promoted.

G O C's Commendation :—Lieut T H Eyre, to be Squadron Officer in succession to Lieut J F D Fordyce, seconded on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl F F Maude, C B, V C, commanding Allahabad Division is cancelled.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 30th April 1877.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt W Forster, 66th Royal Rifles, to be Interpreter.

Capt C H P Ducat, 109th Regt, to officiate as Garrison Qr Mr, Fort William, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col Jones, or until further orders.

Lieut B Smith, 4th N I, Wing Officer, to be Adjt and Lieut C H Des Voeux, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr.

Lieut Col C C Skins, 41st N I, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Commander.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

9th Lancers—Lieut R E Shearburn to England.

11th Hussars—Maj A P Garnett, to England, and Lieut C V Verelst to England.

5th Foot—Capt W C Ormond to England.

47th Foot—Capt J G Wheeley to England, and Lieut R Oakeley, to England.

1st Foot—Capt and Local Maj G Edwards to England.

22nd—Lieut W F Curtis to England.

25th Foot—Lieut J B Thompson to England.

44th Foot—Capt W Odell to England.

59th Foot—Capt L A Powys to England

63rd Foot—Maj C B Rinahan to England and Capt C E Tertot to Bombay for ten d ys and England for six months.

66th Foot—Lieut T C Barclay to England.

72nd Foot—Lieut Col M Dela P Beresford to England and Maj T Cassidy to Dalhousie from 15th April to 15th Oct.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Maj H Wood, to England.

Bengal Cavalry—Col R Jenkins, to Simla, from 1st July to 6th Oct.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Past History of the Famine.
The Proposed Contagious Diseases Act.
Coal and Iron in the Central Provinces.
The Tapteo Bridge.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
The Gackwar at Nowsaree.
Notes from Bengal.
Departure of Sir Philip Wodehouse.
Installation of Sir Richard Temple.
Review.
Bombay Enterprise—II.—The Mazagon Company, Limited.
The Bombay Town Council.
Note on the Progress, to Date, of the Measures Adopted to Relieve the Distress Caused by the Famine now Prevailing in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.
The Famine Districts in the Bombay Presidency.
The Duty of Government in Regard to Immigration into Bombay from the Famine Districts.
Death of Captain Bolden from the Mauling of a Tiger.
Bengal.
Madras.
Central Provinces.
Great Storm at Singapore.
N W Provinces—Punjaub and Oudh.
The Frontier
Frontier Affairs.
General Notes.
INDIAN NEWS LETTERS.
Ahmedabad.
Baroda.
TOPICS OF THE TIME—
The Status of Native Non-Commissioned Officers.
A Singular Divorce Case in Calcutta.
Native Literature in Bombay Presidency.
A Rison Adventure in Khandeish.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Mad ras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Military Letter.
English Commercial Letters.
Turkish Affairs.

THE FIRST Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reprodu duced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 7th to 13th May.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
May.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 7	.....	5 31	6 22	{ 6 51 m { 7 21 a	1 0 m { 0 42 a
Tues. 8	.....	5 30	6 23	{ 8 6 m { 8 14 a	2 1 m 1 58 a
Wed. 9	The Overland Mail may be expected to-day	5 30	6 23	{ 9 0 m { 9 42 m	2 54 m 3 40 a
Th. 10	Ascension Day or Holy Thursday.	5 29	6 23	{ 9 21 a { 10 1 a	3 40 a 3 50 m
Fri 11	.....	5 29	6 24	{ 10 22 m { 11 1 a	4 19 a 4 42 m
Sat. 12	.....	5 28	6 24	{ 11 1 m { 10 35 a	4 42 a 4 58 a
Sun. 13	Sunday after Ascension —New Moon.	5 28	6 24	{ 11 43 m { 11 35 a	4 58 m 5 20 m

Digitized with Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S PH

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, MAY 5.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following warlike rumours, which we give "under reserve":—

The Russian Government has addressed the Ameer through the Khan of Bokhara, that the Czar places full confidence in his alliance. Since the rupture with the British, he assures the Ameer of support in money and troops, and promises aid in effecting the restoration to Afghanistan of territories wrested from that State. The Bokhara Ambassador has been permitted to return with due ceremonials.

Ibrahim Khan, sent from Herat to the Shah of Persia, was well received, and has now returned. He brings a letter from the Shah to the Ameer, recommending Ayub Khan to his favour. Frequent correspondence and interchange of courtesies and presents pass between the Governors of Meshed and Herat. Sirdar Mahomed Khan and the Ameer have thanked him for his services in bringing about a friendly understanding with the Governor of Seistan. Nowroz Khan, it is believed, will be restored to favour. Efforts continue to be made to obtain the release of Yakoob Khan. The Akhoond has exhorted the Mullahs of Terah to lay aside the sectarian quarrels of Shia and Sunni, and join heart and soul in the jehad.

APPOINTMENTS AND LEAVE.

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Major De Kantzow is replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Mr. Webster, the officiating Commissioner of Benares, is appointed officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, vice Carmichael. One month's privilege leave is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel White, officiating Master of the Bombay Mint.

THE FAMINE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

The Government of India, in enclosing several minutes by Sir Richard Temple to the Secretary of State, say that the most important questions discussed are, first, the expediency of utilizing the officers of public works in the superintendence of relief works; secondly, the sufficiency of rate as relief wages; thirdly, the expediency of gradually reducing and eventually abolishing relief camps by drafting able-bodied persons to work, and sending helpless poor to their homes, as system of village relief becomes sufficiently organised; fourthly, substitution of coal fuel for wood on Madras railway, with the object of preventing the destruction of the forests, especially hill forests, the gradual denudation of which has so prejudicial an effect on regulating the rainfall.

Government remark on the first, that Sir Richard Temple's facts afford strong presumptive evidence of the superiority of the Bombay system, and the expediency of adopting it in Madras. On the second, it appears to Government that Sir Richard Temple's minute of the eighteenth ultimo fully disposes of the objections of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to reduced rate of wages. On the third, Government will address the Madras, Government. On the last point, Government are not yet prepared to offer definite opinion of its feasibility.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 4.

In to-day's sitting of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question as to what policy Austria intended pursuing in the Turco-Russian war, said that Austria would observe neutrality, at the same time reserving to herself liberty of action to protect Austrian interests.

THE HOSTILITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 4.

Official despatches received by the Turkish Government state, that the Russian forces are advancing towards Kars, and that Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has left Kars in order to prevent the Russians from cutting off all communication between that place and Erzeroum.

LEVY OF AN EXTRA WAR TAX IN EGYPT.

A Committee of the Council of Delegates of the Egyptian Parliament, in response to an appeal from the Khedive, have decided to levy an extra war tax of £180,000 sterling to defray the cost of the troops being despatched to Turkey. The Khedive has informed the Sultan that the Egyptian contingent he is sending to Turkey will be increased to 12,000 men, and that the remainder of the contingent will stay behind for the protection of the Suez Canal.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 5TH MAY.

Active military preparations are being made in the English Arsenals and Dockyards.

The *Times* of to-day announces, that seven Regiments of Cavalry, four Brigades of Artillery, and fifty-nine Battalions of Infantry, including four Battalions of the Guards, have been placed on the Roster for service abroad if required.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4TH MAY.

The whole of the Russian Army has been placed on a war footing.

THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH MAY.

In consequence of the Convention agreed upon between Russia and Roumania, the Porte has sent a Note to the Powers protesting against the same, and has suspended the functions of the Roumanian Diplomatic agent here.

The Porte has resolved to abandon its intention of expelling all Russian subjects from Turkey.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 4, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	8,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	11,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	35,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	12,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,124,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	66,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	45,000	do.

LONDON, MAY 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

32s. Shirtings ..... 6-1½.

8 lb. do. ..... 7-3.

40s Mule Twist ..... 6-10½.

2½ per cent. Consols for account 93⅝

3 per cent French Rente, 1872 ..... 103½

Bar Silver 54

Arrivals.—Standard and Childwall Hall.

Departure.—King Richard.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 6.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, May 6, 6-28 A.M.

Steamer Bokhara, from Aden, arrived.

We regret to learn of the death at Bellary of Surgeon Major P. Cullen, Bengal Army, attached to H. M.'s 43rd Light Infantry.

One company of Sappers and Miners has been ordered to Quettah at once, by rail to Sher Shah *via* Moultan, and then to march. Lieutenants Hobday, Maxwell, and Childers accompany.

Colonel Jebb, commanding the 67th regiment, is mentioned as likely to get the Madras Adjutant-Generalship in succession to Brigadier General Stewart, whose time will be up in two or three months.

A man who claims to own the ground upon which Cleopatra's Needle, recently presented to the United Kingdom by the Khedive, lies, has fenced it round, and demands several thousands of pounds compensation before he will allow the monuments to be removed.

Captain Bisset, R. E., who was engaged on special duty with Sir Richard Temple to regulate the railway traffic in the Deccan, left Bombay last evening to resume his appointment on the Indore State Railway.

An express was received by the Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division on the 1st inst., that Captain Ludlow, Deputy Commissioner of the Toomkoor District, was attacked with cholera at Sira. A medical officer was sent out immediately from Toomkoor to render every assistance.

His Excellency Ahmed Vefyk Pacha (according to *Vanity Fair*) has communicated to some English journals the fact that certain Russian agents have been detected plotting to raise an insurrection in European Turkey, and has announced the determination of the Porte to expose the whole conspiracy.

Mr. Murray has in the press "Narratives of Journeys in Peru and India for the Collection and Introduction of Cinchona Plants and Seeds," by Mr. Clements Markham. To this book will be added an account of the progress of Cinchona cultivation in the Neilgherry Hills, British Sikkim, and Ceylon, and of the utilization of the bark by manufacture and sale.

The War Office intends, it is said, to act upon that portion of the report of the Militia Committee which suggests the propriety of militia officers being placed under the provisions of the Mutiny Act during the non-training period. This will set at rest once and for all any doubts which may have existed as to the propriety of officers making use of their military titles when not doing duty with their regiments.

An "Abstract of the reports of the Surveys and of other Geographical Operations in India for 1874-5," prepared by Mr. C. E. D. Black by direction of Mr. Clements Markham, has been published by the India Office. It supplies much valuable information, and the account of geographical exploration in Afghanistan, Western Turkistan, and the countries beyond the Himalayas will be read just now with interest.

On Wednesday night a private of the 40th regiment in Garrison at Calcutta, named Linch, when under the influence of liquor, deliberately loaded his rifle, fixed on the bayonet, and placing his ammunition pouch on his cot beside him, began firing at one of the non-commissioned officers in the barrack room. He fired three shots, which all missed, and before he could fire a fourth a comrade went up to him and knocked down the muzzle of the rifle, so the fourth bullet went into the floor. The man was then secured and taken off to the guard-room.

The full account of Dr. Bühler's discoveries in Rajpootana and Cashmere is likely, says the *Athenæum*, soon to be given to the public. The antiquities discovered, chiefly in the form of very ancient tablets, are said to be most interesting. Many of them, which have been seen by archæologists, are pronounced unique of their kind, especially those inscriptions or *sásanams* which Dr. Bühler discovered in the least known parts of Rajpootana. This is another step in the direction of original and unaided archæological research in India.

There is no fresh news of moment (*Pioneer*) with reference to the threatened attack upon Gilgit. A collision is rumoured to have occurred between the Cashmere troops and the combined tribes, but we prefer not vouching for the report. The Yassin Chief, an ambitious man in his way, who has always been credited with designs upon Gilgit, seems to be the head of the combination. Yet the Vakeel of Yassin is or was quite recently at the Cashmere court. The Maharaja, by whom the demonstration was altogether unexpected, attributes it to religious fanaticism against Hindoo rule.

A native may be seen daily in the Googelly Bazaar, Madras, who is in possession of a few black scorpions, which he exhibits to people who visit this bazaar. He has also a few small round black stones, paraded on a cloth, which are declared to contain the antidote to the scorpion's poison. The scorpion is made to sting the man's hand; the stone is then immediately applied to the part stung, and of course no unfavourable symptoms are observed. The scorpion doctor manages to attract large crowds about him, and does a thriving business in the sale of stones.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Madras Government appointed Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Wilson, formerly Inspector-General of Jails, to compile a history of the services of the "Queen's Own Sappers." Colonel Wilson has now submitted to Government a very interesting report of this distinguished corps, and the local Government have approved of the compilation. Colonel Wilson is now employed specially to compile a history of the Madras Army, a work which will no doubt be of great use to the Military Department of this Government, and of much interest to the general public.

The following was telegraphed to the *Madras Times*:—"Kandy, May 3. The Bishop of Colombo has threatened to withdraw the licenses of the Rev. Mr. Cavalier and the Rev. P. Peter, of the Tamil Cooly Mission. Three months' grace, however, has been allowed. The ground of the Bishop's action is the proposed new church at Pusselawa. They are charged with organizing division." [The church at Pusellawa is one of four new churches for the native Christians of the Tamil Cooly Mission, (who have been driven from the ordinary Anglican churches in the districts by the ritualism) for which money has been given by supporters of the mission in England.—ED. *M. T.*]

Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Le Mesurier have, we hear, signed engagements to serve the Khedive for five years. The terms are, that each of these gentlemen shall have a salary of £2,500 a year, that three months' additional pay shall be given as outfit, that the regular leave shall be two months in each year and one month more if they can arrange it with one another, and that a year's salary shall be paid as bonus at the expiration of the term of five years. This is equivalent to 6¼ years' pay for 3½ years' work, or say at the rate of £4,000 a year. The native Press should take note of the high value placed on the services of English administration by the independent ruler of Egypt.

Vanity Fair has seen a letter received from Captain Burnaby, dated Haz, Persia, 28th February. He had gone thither from Erzeraum *vid* Beyazid. His next move was to be to Van, a ride of five or six days to an ordinary mortal but which the gallant Captain hoped to accomplish in three days. From Van he was to go over the mountains to Kars, a very hard march. The four horses he had brought with him from Scutari were all in perfect health in spite of the 1,700 miles they had accomplished (much of it through deep snow). We believe no other traveller has ever made this journey in winter, and *Vanity Fair* is not surprised at it after reading Captain Burnaby's letter.

The principal Parsee inhabitants and the hack buggy owners have presented addresses to Mr. Edginton, the retiring Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the pleasant things they said about that admirable officer will be endorsed by the public at large. Mr. Edginton has always commanded our esteem. A brave, energetic, and painstaking man, he is at the same time courteous and obliging. He has now been associated with the protection of Bombay for twenty-five years, and we could have wished that his services had been more publicly and substantially acknowledged than they have been. We say good-bye to him with regret, and wish him a pleasant journey to England, whither he may justly go with the reflection that Bombay could well have spared some other man.

The *Sulabha Samachar* depicts some of the evils arising from polygamy, and other evils in the marriage system as now existing in native society, and says:—"Such polygamy is altogether illegal in the eyes of the English. We are secretly imbibing the influence of the wholesome example of monogamy laid before us since their advent in our country. Now-a-days it is not a rare phenomenon to find native gentlemen giving up the idea of remarrying, even when the wife proves barren. Several rajas seem to be content with only two or three wives, and some even with one wife. Our elders have acknowledged the religious basis of the marriage relation, for according to our vocabulary the wife is called *sahadharmini* (female fellow-devotee). Let us gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the English for teaching us by example the blessings of monogamy."

A useful warning to ladies and others who indulge in the practice of obtaining sleep by means of narcotics is conveyed by a story told at a recent meeting of the Cambridge board of guardians. A man named Lawrence, a railway porter, who had been suffering from an attack of bronchitis, apparently died. His remains—or rather what were supposed to be his remains—were placed in a coffin, and the surgeon having certified that his death was sudden the coroner was consulted as to whether an inquest should be held on the body. Happily in the end this question was disposed of by the deceased himself, who, after reposing—let us hope not uncomfortably—for two days, got out of his coffin and sat down on a chair in the room where he had been deposited. His prolonged insensibility, it turned out, had been caused by a sleeping draught, which his mother had administered to him. Lawrence may congratulate himself that he was neither dissected nor buried alive; but the case is nevertheless, on the whole, an uncomfortable one.

The *Pioneer*:—"The unfortunate Missionaries of Ceylon are likely soon to be placed on the horns of a dilemma, from which they cannot release themselves except by open repudiation of their connection with the Church of England as represented by the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India. Fortified by the recent resolution of his brother prelates assembled in Calcutta, Bishop Copleston has resolved to bring matters to a crisis, and either to bend or break the spirit of the men who have done such unselfish service among the coolies of the Island. According to a Colombo paper, he has given the Church missionaries 'a limit of three months in which to choose between absolute obedience to his will and the withdrawal of his licenses from all of them.' As the home Missionary Societies have justified their representatives in all they have done, there can be little doubt that the missionaries will submit to losing their licenses. And what then? Will not the Bishop be apt to find that 'in spite of his terrible curse, nobody seemed one penny the worse?'"

The great walking match between Weston and O'Leary at the Agricultural Hall, London, which has excited so much interest came to an end on Saturday, April 7, and was, no doubt, a marvellous exhibition of activity and endurance. That two men, says the *Pall Mall Budget*, should walk for six days, with only a few occasional snatches of rest, and accomplish a distance of upwards of five hundred miles, shows enormous capacity for prolonged exertion after due preparation by careful training. It is, however, a question whether such feats are worth the inevitable risk incurred in performing them. Fears were entertained that O'Leary would during his performance be seized with congestion of the brain; and although this anxiety proved groundless, yet it would have been by no means surprising had one or both of the pedestrians succumbed to the effects, of the departure from the natural conditions of existence consequent upon the task they had undertaken. Moreover, it is difficult to believe that any constitution can bear without injury so great a strain as that involved in an effort of this nature. These are, however, questions for doctors to decide; and if they raise no objection, pedestrians have a perfect right to walk till they drop if it so pleases them. Walking matches are, under any circumstances, far less objectionable than prize-fights, and afford equal opportunity for the exhibition of stamina and pluck.

The *Bangalore Spectator* says:—"The removal of the young Maharaja of Mysore from the *suite* of apartments he had hitherto occupied on the site of the palace in which the ladies reside, to an opposite block in the building, having no direct communication with the ladies' apartment, was recently strongly urged by the controller of the palace, when he became immediately the subject of severe comment in certain quarters. We need not remind the careful student of Indian history, that the disasters and infamy which have invariably attended the rule of independent native chiefs is to be traced to the pernicious training these sovereigns received in early life. The policy of the British Government, therefore, has been to steer their royal ward, the youthful Maharaja of Mysore, clear from the evil influences which proved the ruin of his ancestors, and to instil into his mind principles of manliness and virtue. Hitherto, however, the guardians of His Highness have been unable to dispense with one important institution in the palace, viz. the *zenana*, handmaidens whose privilege and duty it has been to administer to the personal wants and comforts of their royal master. For some time no improprieties resulted from this arrangement, but we are informed that the other day Mr. Ranga Chailu, on becoming cognisant of certain circumstances, very properly recommended that His Highness should be removed from the influence of the female establishment of the palace."

Mr. Justice Boulnois being about to leave the Lahore Chief Court temporarily, the opportunity was taken on Monday last of expressing the regret which the learned Judges felt at the untimely death of Mr. E. Reynolds. A large number of the Bar assembled on the occasion, and Mr. Justice Boulnois addressing them spoke as follows:—"The life of Mr. Edward Reynolds in the prime of a useful life is one that the Chief Court feels as well as the members of the Bar. Those who are present are aware of the great responsibilities attendant on the career of a barrister practising in the Punjab. We have to express our deep regret at the death of one who never lost sight of those responsibilities; and by his great abilities and independence of character, had become an ornament to his profession, and a great source of assistance to the court in administering justice. From the first establishment of the Chief Court, the late Mr. Reynolds had practised in it, and after 11 years' practice has closed his honourable career, having gained the respect and confidence of the whole community. The sadness of this early termination of his useful labours has affected us all. For much assistance the court and the profession has been indebted to him. It only remains for us to hope, that his example will be followed in the honorable profession to which he belonged. The high love of the Bar is the mainstay of a sure and steady administration of justice, and well may we lament the loss of one who did much to maintain it."

Two immense tigers have latterly been making great havoc amongst the cattle near Mount Aboo, and killed a bullock in a ravine about two miles from the barracks. Three gallant gentlemen immediately set out determining either to do for these disturbers of the ryots' peace or perish in the attempt. The small ravine in which the bullock lay dead, was singularly adapted for three guns, and as these shikaries took the places which their coolies had prepared for them over the hill, they agreed that, should the tigers return, they, i.e., the tigers were "gone coons." Night wore on, a death-like stillness reigned, when one of the party heard the tigers approaching; nearer they came, when suddenly a rustling as of paper was heard; "pop" went a sodawater cork, and back went the tigers. The senior of the three sportsmen had got hungry, he sighed after the flesh pots of Egypt, and proceeded to take out some mutton-chops, which he had carefully wrapped up in a newspaper, and ordered a man who was with him to open a bottle of soda. He had previously opened a bottle of beer so quietly that the gallant gentleman thought he might trust him with a sodawater bottle. Alas! as good sodawater should do, it "popped," and the consequence is that the brace of tigers continue to make depredations among the cattle. Last week a gentleman shot a bear, with two little ones on her back. These latter were captured by the shikaries, and one died on the way home, the other has lived to escape into the rocks in the middle of the station.

A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* at Secunderabad writes, under date the 28th ult.:—"A suicidal proclivity among the soldiers of 26th seems to predominate. Already two soldiers and an officer have made away with themselves, and three or four more have been detected in the act of trying to shoot themselves. The regiment has been but a year in India, and I opine that it is not very creditable to any regiment to have it said that such a lamentable tendency among the men exists. A few days ago, a Colour-Serjeant was put under arrest as an explosion from a gun was heard in his quarters, for which the circumstances at the time, apparently, did not sufficiently convince those in authority that it was accidental. He still continues a prisoner, and it is to be hoped that he will fully exonerate himself before the members of the Court that is to be held over him. Yesterday a young soldier, of about 20 years of age, shot himself through the head. Death, of course, must have been instantaneous, as the whole of the brain substance, and the base of the skull were removed. The cause of this rash act is attributed to his being punished by restriction to barracks for a week, which the deceased, no doubt, considered unjust. I still have to chronicle another very painful occurrence that took place here. On Wednesday, the 25th current, a serjeant of the 12th Lancers was married: on the bridal party returning home, the bridegroom complained of a very severe pain in the head, and bled profusely from the nose. The apothecary was at once sent for, who suggested that he be taken to hospital, where he succumbed. The poor young widow was but a quarter of an hour married when death unmercifully snatched him away. Heat apoplexy is said to be the cause of death, which was, no doubt, brought on by an indulgence in spirits, and exposure to the sun on the day of the wedding. Rumour has it that his brother died also on his (brother's) wedding day. If this is true it is certainly a very singular coincidence."

"Berkeley, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Bark-ley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

I have just despatched a telegram to you containing a trustworthy explanation of the causes, or rather cause, which led to the abrupt termination of the negociations with Cabul, and by a curious but fortunate coincidence, at the very moment of delivering my telegram, your editorial of the 24th instant came into my hand. In my telegram you have a confirmation of several of the facts stated by you, and an explanation of several matters on which you admit you were at the time imperfectly informed. To your article and to my telegram I would ask your readers to refer, for combined in these two sources they have a full account of the actual position of affairs to date. In my last letter I was compelled to confess that I had so far failed to pierce completely through the "twilight" which still enshrouded much that was important relative to frontier affairs. Now, however, I am in possession of full information, and with regard to the future I may say that the Government, under Lord Lytton's influence, seems disposed to aid as far as possible in the illumination of the dark corners of the somewhat tortuous path of the political affairs of the day. This is as it should be, and if it will not result in obtaining unqualified applause for the Government or their policy, it will give at least, to the press, immunity from the assumption of false premises, and consequently save us from misconceptions as to the necessities of the moment; and, on the other hand, it will release the Government from an annoyance which must have been somewhat galling to them—wholesale condemnation on false grounds. In whatever measure these happy results may be obtained, it will be due solely to the desire which Lord Lytton has spontaneously expressed, and I believe is most anxious to carry out, to put the press in India on a better footing than it has ever been able to obtain before. If His Excellency succeeds in this, whatever else he may fail in, he will have rendered India an important service—a service which will make his Viceroyalty little less than a fresh starting point in the history of our occupation of the country. In former letters I have discussed fully the merits and demerits of Lord Lytton's frontier policy, and I condemned it principally on two reasons—first, that looking back over the history of our connection with Afghanistans I considered it plainly evident that the assumptions on which the new policy was based were erroneous, and that consequently the theory of the policy was wrong and entirely inadequate to the requirements which it was absolutely necessary for it to fulfil; and secondly, I maintained, and I think proved, that the policy put into Sir Lewis Pelly's hands was not in accordance with the theories on which it was supposed to be founded, was imperfect and wholly unsatisfactory. Looking over what I then wrote, I find nothing advanced but what still remains unquestionable, for I was then most careful to draw no conclusions, except from incontrovertible facts. What I have since learned simply not only endorses the accuracy of the facts upon which I argued my condemnation of the new policy, but has also confirmed what I inferred to be the ideas and theory on which the Government had founded their policy. There is an old, and, under certain circumstances, commendable, political maxim, which directs us, when seeking a favour, to do so in such a manner as to impress the donor with the idea that he is receiving and not giving. To act, in fact, like old Mr. Fussibus, who, while sniffing from your snuff box, would impress you with the honour he conferred on you by so doing. The maxim is, as I have said, as good, but good only under certain conditions, and these conditions were wholly wanting in the present case. If it were possible to do so, it would be most politic to obtain from the Ameer all the concessions which it is desirable that he should make, while we produced an impression that so far from attempting to benefit ourselves we were really working with a single eye to the interest of the Ameer. But with the long records of facts already indelibly fixed on the Ameer's mind, our own declaration of indifference to his alliance—for to such a declaration the refusal of his overtures in' 69 amounts—it was simply absurd to hope that the Ameer would give our professions any credence. This was the rock on which Lord Lytton struck. Any and every policy based on the theory that the Ameer would either trust us or believe in a professed interest in his welfare, was certain to fail, and will fail so long as Shere Ali Khan is not absolutely forced into accepting an alliance with us. This Lord Lytton should have known. It may be a disgreeable fact to know that, true or false,—and the assertion of our disinterestedness was false,—our words will be received with incredulous disbelief; but the politician, who wishes for success, cannot hope to win it by sliding down the stream of civility, when the object he seeks to obtain lies in an opposite direction. This is the blunder which has been committed. The object of the Government was, in the first place, to give our relations with Cabul a more definite form than they have had for many years past; to ascertain whether the Ameer was at heart well disposed towards us or not, and if friend ly to win from him some concessions as proof of the friendship he professed. How did they seek to attain those objects? Rejecting all the unpalatable and disagreeable facts which are now matters of history, like a pilot who throws his chart away when entering a difficult channel, they scanned the only two roads open to them. On the one side they saw the stream of soft words and fair promises flowing softly down and imagined that such a pretty stream must lead to an equally pretty harbour; on the other hand, they saw the rough mountain torrent of Shere Ali Khan's disagreeable recollections of the past, with the rocks of his distrust of and aversion to Europeans, and they recognised the unpleasant fact that to gain the safe harbour which showed itself beyond this rough stream, they would have to "struggle hard against the tide," face many difficulties, and swallow the spray of many untasty truths; and they decided to try the downward but smoother course, relying on the fact that they could "always turn back." But the stream, so far from leading them to a safe haven has drafted them further away than ever. They have shown Shere Ali how thoroughly insincere they were in their professions of disinterestedness; they have widened the distance between themselves and the port they sought, and have gained nothing. Will you believe that in spite of all this the Government appear to view their work with satisfiction, and congratulate themselves on having accomplished the first of the two objects, I have mentioned above—"a more definite position."

The position is, I regret to say, "definite" enough, only too definite if anything, and it shows us clearly that since the failure of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission, we may once and for all resign any hopes which we may have been foolish enough to indulge in to the effect that negociation could win anything from the Ameer. Such is our position now; but was that our position six months ago, or up to the time when the Peshawur negotiations commenced? It was not. The very fact that the Ameer entered into negotiations through the medium of Noor Mahomed Khan, his most tried and most trusty friend, shows at least that, if not anxious, he was more or less willing to receive and consider any proposals we may have been prepared to make. But false and erroneous as the proposals were which the Government were prepared to make, they were never formally put before the Ameer. Nevertheless, the vakeel appears to have obtained from Sir Lewis Pelly some demi-official information of their purport, and to have given him to understand in return that the Ameer would not accept them. The negotiations commenced and were protracted over an unreasonable length of time, as it is alleged, by the unwillingness of the Ameer and his Agent to bring them to a definite settlement; and the Government, getting huffed at the indignity heaped upon them by the undisguised indifference of the Ameer to their friendly overtures, broke off all negotiations, thereby gaining their first object—a more definite position. Pending the full dispersion of the "twilight," the question as to how far the abrupt termination of the negotiations was an act of wisdom or not—a statesmanlike movement in defence of our dignity or a childish act of petulance—it is impossible to say. As to the precise manner in which the Ameer or his vakeel delayed the consummation so "devoutly to be wished," it may not be possible for the Government to enter into full explanations at the present moment. It seems to me, however, that unless some really strong proof can be given that the Ameer, was simply trifling with us, the sudden decision to refuse further negotiation, so far from tending to preserve our dignity, has imperilled it by laying the Government open to a charge of childish petulance. The true road to be have pursued, if the Ameer was acting in the fashion described, was to have instructed Sir Lewis Pelly to receive the new Envoy who had already reached Jellalabad, and having received him, to explain to him that we were annoyed at the Ameer's attitude and demanded an immediate reply to our proposals, which should thereupon have been put before him. We should thus have asserted our own dignity, and not only have obtained the coveted "definition of our position," but, in the very probable, may almost certain event of the Ameer's rejecting our proposals, we would have occupied the very same position which we now do, with one most important exception—namely, that the onus of the rupture would lie indisputably upon the Ameer. In my telegram I wrote.

"The Ameer bears onus of rejecting friendly overtures by showing unwillingness to extend friendship."

This, as a fact, is undoubtdly true; but in political matters every occurrence has more sides than two. We may regard a fact, or rather an alleged fact, as being true or false, but we may also regard it as being *apparently* true or false or as being either only in a partial degree. Now every person's own judgment as to which of these classes an alleged fact belongs to, will determine his opinion of it, and he will place the matter in the light which suits his own wishes, unless influenced by regard for truth. What are we to infer from this? Simply that the Ameer will deny that he is to blame for the breach which has occured. He will say—"You never put your proposals before me in an official manner, and while I was perfectly willing to consider what you had to say, you suddenly refused to tell me anything more, or listen to what I had to say, attributing your conduct to indifference and delay on my part. But the delay was owing solely to my anxiety to move cautiously, and to have a full and clear understanding as to what you desired and what our relations were to be. You were not the only person bidding for my favour, and in my own interests I should listen to Russian proposals as well as yours. As to my preaching a *jehad*—what authority had you for saying that the *jehad* was to be against England or India? You should remember that you are not all the world." And the real difficulty of our position is, that all this may be perfectly true. The Ameer may, if only for a moment, have been seriously anxious for an amicable arrangement—and that such an idea is founded on good grounds I will shortly show,—but, with the wily diplomacy of a true Oriental, a diplomacy which our Government fondly thought to practise on him, he was endeavouring to convince us that he was indifferent to our friendship. Whether this was so or not, I cannot of course say positively, but this I will say most positively, that there was, as there is, better reason for believing than for disbelieving it, although it must be admitted that owing to no fault of their own, our Government were unaware of that reason. That reason I will now explain and you will, I think, agree with me that if my surmises on the subject be correct, they throw a wonderful light on the subject of our recent intercourse with Cabul. In my telegram of this date, already alluded to, I told you that the Government attributed the Ameer's inciting his people to prepare for a *jehad* was due either to Russian or Turkish intrigue. There was indeed much reason to believe that it was due to Russian influence. It was known that Russian agents had been in Cabul, and it was not unreasonable to infer that they were welcomed by the Ameer, and that their mission or missions were adverse to English interests. On the other hand, though there was little or nothing to support the idea, it was thought probable, or at least possible, that the cry for a *jehad* had been raised at the instigation of the Turkish Government, and was directed against the Russians in Central Asia, and not against India. Now that either or both of those ideas were erroneous there is no proof, but there is a strong presumption in favour of the belief that the Cabul *jehad* arose from neither of these supposed causes. While yet the pilgrims of the season of '75 and '76 were wending their way to India, an important meeting was held in Mecca—a meeting important from the fact that at it the war between Turkey and her Slavonian Provinces was declared to be a *jehad*. I am not at the present moment in possession of the dates required to show the connection between the declaration of the *jehad* at Mecca, and the commencement of the Ameer's attempt to incite a *jehad* in Afghanistan. But the two dates, as far as my memory goes, fit exactly to the deduction that the Mecca meeting was the real cause of the Ameer's *jehad*, and, moreover, it will, I think, be found that the Ameer, as Ameer, or in any other character that he is known to possess among his co-religionists, does not possess legitimate authority to pronounce a *jehad*. Of this I am not absolutely certain. I am aware that Mahomed the fakeer is as competent to *preach* a *jehad* as was Peter the Hermit to preach a crusade, but *preaching* and *pronouncing* a *jehad* are very different things, and I believe I speak on good authority when I say that the Ameer is not qualified to *pronounce* a *jehad*. Again, from my own personal intercourse with Mahomedans at the time when the Meccan declaration of *jehad* alluded to became known in Bombay, it was nowhere assumed that the *jehad* was to influence the Mahomedans in their intercourse with England, or to interfere with their loyalty as India, subjects, and here I will digress for a moment to explain *jehad* as I have had it explained to me by Mahomedans who ought to be authorities on the subject; and I do so, as I know of no European writer who has ever yet explained the subject properly. A *jehad*, then, may be *jehad as-sayher*, or "a little *jehad*," or it may be *jehad akbaher*, or "a great *jehad*." The former is almost unversally confounded by European writers with the latter, while one author, the Reverend Mr. Hughes, in "Notes on Muhammadanism" says, on the authority of "some Mahomedan Divines," that the greater *jehad* is "against one's own lusts, and the lesser against infidels." The fact is this: the greater *jehad* is when the armies of Islam move against *all* infidels, irrespective of creed or country, and would thus among Sunnies include war against Shiahs and all unorthodox sects, as well as Christians, Jews, &c., but the lesser *jehad* is simply a *jehad* in which the faithful depend themselves against the aggressions of some one or more infidel sects or nations who have been guilty of oppression towards the Mahomedans. In this *jehad*, no offence is intended to be given to others than the offenders, and there is no necessary interruption of friendly relations with infidel nations other than those against whom the *jehad* is especially directed. Indeed in this *jehad* infidels may take part with the Mahomedans, and thus Christians may side *with* the faithful in a *jehad*, if they be so minded, instead of against them. A *jehad* never meant a "war of extermination against infidels," nor can it possibly be twisted to such a meaning. It means simply a war in defence of the Mahomedan, religion; and this simple fact, if borne in mind, may relieve well-meaning fanatics of one of their fiercest and silliest arguments against Mahomedanism. To resume my immediate subject. If, as your readers will now most probably be prepared to admit, the Ameer's *jehad* was not directed against India, but against Russia as a medium through which to render the Sultan aid in the threatened attack on him by Russia, so it naturally follows that so far from the Ameer being adverse to forming a friendly compact with us, his great interest lay, if in nothing more, at least in assuring himself against any aggression on our part during his contemplated attack on Russia. A *jehad* against India could not, in fact, be proclaimed in Afghanistan, since although we have not acted in bygone years as justly towards the Ameer as we ought to have done, we have not acted aggressively. Viewed in this light the hasty "final" which the Government have clapped upon the Peshawur negotiations seems most unfortunate. If, indeed, as I have endeavoured to show is at least probable, the Ameer had any intention of ultimately coming to a satisfactory agreement with us, we have ourselves put an end to its accomplishment. We have, it is true, given the Ameer a sound lesson in the advantages of what we have ourselves despised—a straightforward and honest policy—but we have done so at no small cost to ourselves, and in doing it we have followed in precisely the path which Russia has set before us in her recent treatment of Turkey—the steady avowal of an untruthful policy. What is the consequence? The Government must feel that the breach which has now occurred cannot be allowed to remain unclosed. But how is the closing to be accomplished? Like an unskilful surgeon, the Government have lanced the wound, and know not how to stop the bleeding they have occasioned. Further negotiation is simply impossible unless the Government are willing to stoop to the admission of having gravely erred. On the other hand, how can we proceed to hostile proceedings while the Ameer protests that he is willing to consider any proposals for the amendment of his relations with the Indian Government? In spite of the fact that the sudden termination of the negotiations is due solely to the coldness with which the Ameer received our overtures, as a matter-of-fact the blame really rests with us, and this will prove a serious clog upon the Government, however they may attempt to remedy the blunder which has been committed.

But there is yet another and more serious blunder—one which I pointed out from Peshawur while the failure or success of the then pending negotiations was still a question of the future, and out of which the Government can now only escape by a quibble not at all commendable. That blunder is the declaration that in the event of the Ameer's refusing our overtures, everything was to remain *in status quo*—a declaration by which they are morally bound, and from which they can only escape by the quibble of declaring it not to be binding as it was not officially communicated to the Ameer. This is, indeed, the only loophole left by which Lord Lytton can creep out of the trap which he has jumped into with such confidence that he could carry off the bait scathless. The collapse of Lord Lytton's policy is not to be regretted, and it may, indeed, hereafter prove that "all things have worked together for good." But if it does, it will be by pure accident, for the intention of the Viceroy was, as I have showed in former letters, to have obtained a few really unimportant concessions from the Ameer, or, failing that, to have made a false declaration that we would leave him to his fate if attacked by Russia or Persia. Lord Lytton knows well that we could never afford to do anything of the kind, and the abrupt breach which has occurred is so far good that it may be twisted into such a shape as to place the Government at liberty to ignore this self-imposed absurdity; indeed, hastily and unadvisedly adopted as it must have been, it would be rather hard to ask them to keep to it, now that they must have seen what a blunder it was, and that they have not actually pledged their words in support of it.

The view I take of the new policy, and its results so far, amounts then to this. Lord Lytton founded his policy on the erroneous assumptions—

(*a*) That Shere Ali would jump at his overtures;

(*b*) That Shere Ali would believe those overtures to be disinterestedly made, with the sole view to his own interest;

(*c*) That the policy, if accepted, would be beneficial to Indian interests;

(*d*) And that if rejected it would not be injurious in its results.

These four statements embody facts I have proved in other letters, and, however unpalatable they may be to the Government, they cannot at the present moment be allowed to slip out of sight. In forming his policy, Lord Lytton again fell into these serious errors—

(*a*) That we should profess an unselfish interest in the Ameer's welfare;

(*b*) That we should endeavour to mislead him as to our real object to provide against the progress of Russia;

(*c*) That the opening up of the Ameer's country was not worth a struggle;

(*d*) And that the strongest support we could give the Ameer was worth little more than a guarantee that it would not be misapplied.

In abruptly closing the negotiations, Lord Lytton blundered in supposing—

(*a*) That the delay on the Ameer's side was a proof of his disinclination to accept the proposals, which

ADDRESSES TO MR. ALFRED EDGINTON.

On its becoming known in Bombay that Mr. Alfred Edginton, D-puty Commissioner of Police, was about to retire from the public service, a committee of Parsee gentlemen was formed to prepare an address, signed by several of the Parsee community, for presentation to him, previous to his departure from Bombay, which takes place by the mail steamer of to-day. On Saturday morning last, the members of the committee waited upon Mr. Edginton at his residence, at the Mazagon Police Office, to present the address. Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, and nearly all the European and the chief native officers of the police force were also present on the occasion. Mr. Edginton, on coming into the room where the presentation took place, shook hands with those present, and after the interchange of civilities,

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy spoke as follows:—

Mr. Edginton,—On its becoming publicly known that you had intimated to the Government your intention of retiring from the Bombay police force, with which you have been connected, in one way or another, for almost a quarter of a century, a general desire was felt among several members of our community to do something to keep on record your valuable services to the city. With a view to give formal expression to so general and spontaneous a desire, Messrs. Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, Munchurjee Nowrojee Banaje, Manockjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Sacklatwalla, and myself formed ourselves into a committee to prepare an address. This has been done recently, and I am glad to say it has received very numerous and influential signatures, and it now gives us, members of that committee, great pleasure to present the same to you, on the eve of your final retirement from the city of your labours. I regret that one of the members of our committee, Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, is absent at Mahableshwar; but who, had he been present, would have joined us here with great pleasure. Our late Governor, in an able speech he delivered at a public dinner, stated the other day that Bombay was the leading city of India. Well, it is not only the leading city, but it is one teeming with a diversified population of every colour and creed, to watch over whose property and interests and keep them in due bounds of peace, is a task which, at all times, must necessarily tax the energies of the ablest officers. To say, therefore, that you very successfully performed these duties in your capacity as the Deputy Commissioner of Police is no uncommon praise; and it must be very gratifying to you to know that your services were appreciated by Government, who on several occasions appointed you Acting Commissioner in the absence of your able and distinguished chief. But, as the address I am to read to you, gives a short *resume* of your singularly able career, and, at the same time recounts the many excellent qualities which have not only endeared you to those who have served under you, but at the same time rendered you a universal favourite with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this city, I will not detain you by any further observations of my own. Suffice it to say that, on behalf of myself and of all those who have signed the address, I bid you farewell, and in so doing, sincerely wish that by the blessing of Benign Providence you may long be spared to enjoy in your native country that rest which you have now so well earned. And to you, Sir Frank Souter, I beg to tender the committee's best thanks for honouring this occasion with your presence here to-day. (Applause.)

Mr. Nanabhoy then read the following address:—

Bombay, 5th May 1877.

ALFRED EDGINTON, ESQ., J.P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned Parsee inhabitants of the city of Bombay, have learned with regret that you are about to retire from the public service and proceed to England. It is now nearly twenty-five years since you joined the Bombay police force, during the latter fifteen of which you have held the responsible post of Deputy Commissioner of Police. Those who know what the onerous duties of a Deputy Police Commissioner are, will justly appreciate the consummate tact and skill invariably displayed by you in the discharge of your multifarious functions. To enumerate here the various meritorious services rendered by you in the prevention and detection of crime so rife in a mercantile city like Bombay, whose population is so varied and so numerous, would be an act of supererogation on our part. But we know that your services have been so gracefully acknowledged by your chiefs and superiors, and by Government, that we need hardly repeat them here. We may be allowed to mention, however, that during the Mutiny years of 1857 and 1858, you rendered invaluable assistance to Government, and assisted to save the public of Bombay from such disasters as those that overtook other cities in India. The most conspicuous part that you have invariably taken in cases of fire, at the risk of your own life, is well known to all; and we mention with pleasure the recollection of the very important part which you took in the establishment of the efficient and well-organised fire brigade which Bombay now possesses. But the most admirable feature in your character, which has struck us very prominently, is, that you have always been courteous, upright, able, and conscientious in your dealings with those with whom you have come into contact, irrespective of regard to class or creed. We feel sure that Government will find it somewhat difficult to make a selection of a successor combining all those excellent qualifications for which you are so eminent. It only remains, for us to add that it is our sincere wish and prayer that you will enjoy that rest and repose which a long and meritorious service, such as yours has been, so well deserves; and that in the bosom of your family, and amid the scenes of your early childhood, you will enjoy the well-merited esteem of your neighbours, and that repose to which your past life so eminently entitles you. We are, &c., Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Curs-tjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Jamsetjee Dustoor Minocherjee, Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Pherozsha M. Mehta, Munchurjee N. Banajee, Manockjee Cursetjee Jamasjee, and about 2,500 others.

Mr. Edginton replied as follows:—

I thank you very sincerely for this most complimentary address. I feel that I have very little claim to this proud distinction, and I should in no wise have been disappointed if my humble services had failed to evoke any acknowledgment of this kind. I may safely say that I have at all times tried to do my best, but I have fairly succeeded in satisfying myself, and have certainly never done more than my actual duty. For much of my success and popularity, gentlemen, I am indebted to your moral assistance and indulgence, and to other exceptional circumstances, rather than to any merits of my own. The educated classes of Bombay have ever manifested an earnest love of peace and order, and this feeling has greatly contributed to make the lower classes what in the main they are—a tractable and law-abiding people. The Police have, of course, from time to time had their difficulties; but, while these difficulties have been always fairly met and overcome, it is but right I should admit, that the quiet, honest tendencies of the masses have greatly favoured the Police, and so enabled them to keep crime in check, that the criminal statistics of this important and populous city have for many years compared most favourably with those of other large centres of wealth and population. Another circumstance in favour of the Police, and to my great personal benefit, has been the fact that for more than twenty years past the force has been commanded and controlled by two of the most eminent and experienced police officers in India—I allude to the present Commissioner, Sir Frank Souter—(cheers)—and his immediate predecessor, Mr. Charles Forjett. I could not be but that the great ability and high sense of duty of both these officers should be communicated, in some degree, to their subordinates, and find expression in the general efficiency of the force. "Like master like man" is a trite but true saying, as is another, "Example is good example of the chief has been more or less carefully and successfully followed by those under his command. I have thus at all times had the fullest and most cordial support not only from the Commissioner himself, but from all his subordinates, both European and native. The happy combination of circumstances I have alluded to affords ground for congratulation; and I may most confidently assert that the watch and ward of the good city of Bombay could by no possibility be in better hands than in those of Sir Frank Souter. (Applause.) If there has been any secret in my personal success it has, I think, been in this. I have always been of opinion, that the Police ought to comport themselves as the faithful and obliging guardians of the public rather than as the arbitrary custodians of the city; and in this view I have felt it to be my duty to be patient, just, and civil to everybody, as far as possible, without reference to class creed or colour. The advantages of this course have been many and obvious, and I have always found that the iron hand of the Police grasps a great deal more pleasantly and none the less firmly, when covered, so to speak, with a kid glove. I cannot quit the place wherein, and the friend with whom, I have lived during the best years of my life without considerable regret, but the time has come when I must forforce leave India and these friends behind me, and turn my face towards England and my dim, uncertain future. I pray that your future, gentlemen, and that of this royal city may be all that could be wished. I shall cherish a life-long recollection of your kindness, and preserve many happy memories of Bombay and my good Parsee friends; and although I now bid you "Farewell," I trust I may deserve and retain place in your kind remembrance for many years to come. I beg to thank all those gentlemen who have signed this address for the honor they have done me, and I would especially thank those who as members of the committee have mentioned, originated, this movement. Gentlemen, again and again I thank you all most heartily and sincerely. (Applause).

After a minute or two, Mr. Edginton rose and said,—Sir Frank Souter will pardon me, under the present peculiar circumstances, for making mention of his services in his presence.

The members of the committee then withdrew, and the proceedings terminated.

THE same afternoon at 1 p. m., many of the proprietors of hack conveyances in Bombay waited in a body upon Mr. Edginton at the same place and presented him with another address.

The proceedings consisted of the presentation of a valedictory address, neatly and elegantly executed on parchment, and enclosed in a nicely designed casket of sandalwood made in Bombay. The following is the address, and Mr. Edginton's reply:—

To ALFRED EDGINTON, Esq., &c.

Respected Sir,—We, the undersigned proprietors of buggies plying for hire in Bombay, beg most respectfully to offer to you our humble tribute of esteem and gratitude on the occasion of your retirement from the public service. We cannot help expressing our regret that we shall have no longer among us one who is so well acquainted with our wants, and who has always been ready with his advice and assistance to promote our welfare. It does not become us to pronounce an opinion upon your public services meritorious as they are, seeing especially that they have been fittingly acknowledged both by our energetic and respected Commissioner of Police Sir Frank Souter, Kt. C. S. I. and by the Bombay public. Commencing from the lowest grades of the service, you have by sheer force of energy and ability risen to the high and honourable post which you now occupy and which you have for years filled with distinguished success. Your intimate knowledge of the usages and customs of the native population of this large city, combined with your sympathetic disposition, have enabled you to discharge your onerous duties with a tact and judgment as rare as they have been conspicuous and, humble, as our profession is, perhaps, no part of your diversified duties have required a greater exercise of these qualities than in your dealings with us.

While endeavouring to secure the convenience and comfort of the persons employing our vehicles, you have at the same time manifested such consideration for the necessities, of our position, obliged as we are to compete with tramways and with the local train service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and have invariably listened to our grievances with such kindness as to entitle you to our grateful recollections.

Following the reading of the address a garland of flowers was placed round Mr. Edginton's neck, and a bouquet handed to him, when he replied—

Thanking them for their too flattering address, he had always, he said, while endeavouring to do his duty to the public by insisting on a ready improvement in the condition of public vehicles of the city, so endeavoured to perform this duty as to cause the owners of those vehicles as little loss and injury as possible. He knew and always bore in mind the fact, that the occupation of a buggy-owner was precarious, and his means small and uncertain. He was glad to be able to say that a great improvement had been made in the public vehicles in Bombay during the past few years, but there was still plenty of room for further improvement. The Municipal authorities had determined on introducing an improved style of hack conveyance, and he thought the introduction would be advantageous to the buggy owners, inasmuch as it would by popularising their conveyances, increase their gains; and he advised them to do their best to assist the authorities in their laudable endeavours to increase the comfort and convenience of the public in this respect. He assured them that the Municipal authorities were fully bent on carrying out their views in this matter, and told them they might at all times be sure that their representations would receive careful consideration at the hands of the Commissioner, his Deputy, whoever he may be, and the Municipal officers of the city. He was glad to see around him many respectable men whom he had known for many years. He renewed his thanks for the great compliment paid him, and wished them all happiness and prosperity.

SPORTING.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1877.

THE Committee of the Poona Boat Club have much pleasure in announcing that the Poona Ninth Annual Regatta will be held on August 27th, 29th, and 31st. Subject to any alteration hereafter to be notified, if necessary, the following races will be included in the programme.

I.
FOUR OARED RACES.

I.—CHALLENGE FOURS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups and the Challenge Medals. Distance 1 mile.

II.—SERVICE FOURS.—Open to members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each crew to come under one of the following denominations:—1.—British Military. 2.—Indian Military.—3.—Civil Services. For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners. Presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the winning crew from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50 per boat. Distance 1 mile. Present holdors. Bombay Crew winners of the Challenge Cup and Service Fours, 1876.

III.—LADIES' FOURS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. The crews to be selected by the Committee after the first days' races. Entrance Rs. 25 per boat. Distance ½ mile, for tankards.

IV.—SCRATCH FOURS.—Usual conditions as in former P. B. C. Regattas. Entrance Rs. 20 per boat. Distance ½ mile, for tankards.

II.
PAIR OARED RACES.

I.—SENIOR PAIRS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rs. 20 per boat. For Silver Cups. Distance ½ mile.

II.—JUNIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Challenge Fours or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former Regattas, for tankards. Entrance Rs. 15 per boat. Distance ½ mile.

III.
SCULLING RACES.

I.—SENIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance Rs. 10. Distance 1 mile.

II.—JUNIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Club, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls, or who have never won the Junior Sculls in any former Regattas. Entrance Rs. 5. Distance ¼ mile, for tankards.

PONTOON RACES, &c.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

R. G. OXENHAM,
Hon. Secretary, Poona Boat Club.

THE SAILORS' SOCIAL MEETING.

A GATHERING of sailors in connection with the Christian Young Men's Association was held on Thursday evening in a shed in the Dockyard which was decorated with flags and many coloured lights. A few yards from the entrance a small platform was erected, whereon seats were provided for the singers, composed of ladies and gentlemen of the Methodist Church. Shortly after seven o'clock the first group of sailors filed in, followed at short intervals by crews of the several merchant vessels that were invited, as well as half a dozen men from the Navy, and amongst the old salts and hardy weather-beaten sailors, younger faces were not infrequent. Long tables had been laid a few feet from the platform whereon some good things of life, in the shape of cakes and fruit, were placed. After a short grace by the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, the men were invited to fall to, and it need not be said that they did so with hearty good will, being attended upon by Mr. Conder, Dr. Partridge, Captain Ensor, Mr. Maclagan, and several other gentlemen, the strains from the choristers enlivening the occasion. The tables being cleared, the well-known hymn, "Ho! my comrades, see the signal," was given out, which was heartily responded to by all voices joining with the choristers. Mr. Conder, as Chairman, addressed the meeting and stated that the sailors were indebted to Captain Robinson and Ensor as well as to several gentlemen connected with the Association, for their hearty reception that evening. He said that he claimed no credit himself, as he had nothing. He explained that the meeting was held in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. Mr. Urquhart's address which followed was on the force of example, either in the cabin or in the forecastle, and he wished to impress upon his hearers that they had a great influence upon their associates. The Rev. Mr. Boyd made a few remarks, and he was followed by Dr. Partridge, Major MacCausland, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, and Captain Oldham. Dr. Partridge's discourse was based upon a letter he had received from a sailor, who had been in the port of Bombay some time ago, but was now in Bassein, thanking that gentleman for having persuaded him to adopt and follow a course of Christian duty which was unknown to and had never been practised by him before; recounting the tragic death of a shipmate who fell from the mainstop into the sea and was never seen again, and of the awful warning it conveyed to him of the uncertainty of human life. A prayer by Mr. J. Morris followed, when the meeting broke up. The arrangements were very complete, and the familiar chat in which the gentlemen connected with the meeting engaged in with the sailors was a feature of interest. The sailors will no doubt long remember the pleasant and profitable evening they had spent.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE *vs.* WILLIAM SMITH.

Before his HONOR, the 2nd Judge.

In this action Mr. William Smith, formerly of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, was sued by Manockjee Rustomjee for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 210, being the value of certain wines, &c., alleged to have been supplied by his order to the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms in the months of September and October 1874, and sundry oil man's stores supplied to the defendant since that date. On Wednesday last the case was called on, when the plaintiff was sworn, and in answer to the defendant's question as to who gave the order for the goods alleged to have been supplied to the Bunder, said that he held Mr. Smith's written order for the same. (The order in question was produced, and after it had been inspected by the defendant the latter was able to say that the signature was not his but a forgery.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined by the defendant as follows:—

Q.—How is it your brother is not present here to-day and why have you not, also, brought your books? A.—Because my brother has no interest in the matter, and is not my partner now.

Q.—I will put a simple question to you and answer it truthfully please. Is it or is it not a fact that your brother purchased clandestinely from Randall Stores to the amount of between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400; that he gave evidence against Randall in the Police Court; and that your books, if produced, will show an entry of the clandestine transaction I am now referring to which has never appeared in the Apollo Bunder book. Now, sir, is it not a fact, that your brother is absent to-day for these reasons? A.—I do not know. (Shown a paper.)

Q.—Is that in your brother's handwriting? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that not a list of the stores clandestinely purchased by your firm from Randall? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you aware of that transaction at the time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was not this list given to me by your brother who copied it for your books? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it not in consequence of the information which I received from your brother that I prosecuted Randall in the Police Court, when other parties did not, who ought to have done so? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Thomas Randall was then called by the plaintiff and sworn.

Before giving his evidence, however, he complained to his Honour that this man, Smith, was vindictive and very malicious, and had brought him to this Court for what purpose he (Randall) could not say as he was of no use whatever.

The Judge.—It is not Mr. Smith who has brought you to the Court; you have been subpœnaed by the plaintiff.

In answer to the plaintiff, Mr. Randall said that the only article the plaintiff had previously alleged was in the defendant's handwriting, had been written and signed by himself at the defendant's request, and that he had also authority from the defendant to sign all kinds of papers, even bills and acceptances, as the defendant had a broken arm at the time.

The Judge (to Mr. Smith).—Do you wish to question this witness?

The defendant—I do, your Honour.

Mr. Smith—(Showing the witness a document for Rs. 1426-8.—Are these your figures? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that in your handwriting? A.—Yes I acknowledge the whole thing

Q. Have you given me a stamped receipt for that amount? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you ever paid me back that money, which represents some of my hard-earned savings while in the service of the P. and O. Co.? A.—No.

The defendant was then sworn, and said that he admitted his liability to pay for the goods which he had received of the value of Rs. 54; but that he declined to pay for things which had been supplied without his authority or knowledge, and from which he had derived no benefit whatever; in fact, when the goods were supplied he was not at the Bunder.

The Judge recalled Mr. Randall, and asked him if he had any written authority to sign for these things for Mr. Smith.

Mr. Randall—No, your honour.

The Judge—Then the verdict will be for Rs. 54, the amount which Mr. Smith admits.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascarine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cnt. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other TOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH
This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE*,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR
OF BARODA.
PRICE—Rs. 3 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,
By CLYMER DIXON & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY 1877.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum state Railway.
Amraotee state Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Rai way.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore an Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
eam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bophrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Comp any.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal,
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Ajmeer Mooseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Bhigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
cale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

Agents.	& Co.: Horlicks Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Malabar Hotel and Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Booksellers, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Byculla Dak Messrs. Amaranar Sagoon	
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.	
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.	
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.	
Ceylon (Colombo)" Ceylon Observer" Office.	
Doolaon.....Currselji Dossabhoy.	
Jubbulpore .....Kellner and Co.	
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon St. de Street, Lindgate Circus, Strand Station, Ratchore.	ussell Gotch, E.C. ns, Adelphi and Railway Agents & Co., Parliament Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road;
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothe	
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.	
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; Phillips & Co.; Family Hotel.	d Boys
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room,	
Secunderabad, Cursetjee and Co.	

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, a handsomely furnished large Commodious HOUSE, situated at Combatta Hill, containing 5 Bed-rooms, with Bath-rooms, &c., from 15th April to the end of November 1877. Rent moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

An Up-storied well furnished HOUSE, situated at Malabar Hill with Billiard Table and Piano, contains 4 Bed-rooms. Rent moderate. To be let from 1st of May till end to November 1877. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, an English-built VICTORIA PARK PHAETON, Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

PALE ALE in wood [S. Allsopp & Sons]....at Rs. 80 per Hhd.
Do. in bottles [Leonard Cox & Co.] Qts. " 3 per Doz.
Do. do. [Leonard Cox & Co.] Pts. " 3½ "
COGNAC do. [Jules Rousse & Co.] Qts. " 2½ "
CLARET do. [Jules Rousse & Co.] " 9 "
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS:—

St. Julien	Qts.	Rs. 9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	" 7	"
Haut Margaux	Pts.	" 7	"
Chateau Belair	Pts.	" 8	"
Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	" 9	"
Haut Barsac	Qts.	" 16	"
BRANDY—L. Bechadée	Qts.	" 18	"
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin	Qts.	" 30	"
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts.	" 4	"

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts.
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.
Deidesheimer	" 17	"
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	" 22	"
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Ruedesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche ..... Rs. 44 per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot ..... " 40 "
do. ..... " 20 Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	3-4 per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SONS India Ale		5	Qts.
Do. do.	"	3	Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen	"	5-8	Qts.
Do. do.	"	3-8	Pts.

BRANDY.

FROME and ROGER'S 5 Stars Cognac, excellent quality ..... Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FRESH ARABS, JUST LANDED—A Selected Batch of ten very high class Arab Horses, ages ranging from 4 to 5 years, and from 14 to 15 hands high, comprising Horses suitable for Chargers, Lady's Hacks, and Hunters, FOR SALE at SCOTT & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE.
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay:—

Suits made, just as you like them	Rs. 25 worth	Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion	from " 16 to	" 20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits	" 14 to	" 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	" 4 to	" 1

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, the SECOND DIVIDEND, for the seven months from 1st June to 31st December 1876, at the rate of Rs. 10 (RUPEES ONE HUNDRED) per share will be PAID, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names will appear on the Register of Shares on the 2nd proximo.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 30th April 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, for DRAINE WORKS in the Native Infantry Lines at Boree Bunder.

Plans and Specifications for the above works may be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied with a Deposit of 2½ per cent. on the tendered amount, to be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay to sign the necessary agreement.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, " 1-8 and " 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.
The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.
Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.
For further particulars apply to
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neligerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Patrao, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. K. Furtado, Esq., Cathedie Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
7—Kaikobad Pudumjee, Es